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The People's Press.

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From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In vetoing the electoral college bill, the President mentions that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and asserts that they were practically restored previous to March 1867. In narrating the provisions of the Constitution, the President says:

"The joint resolution, by implication at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization, prior to the 4th of March, 1867, but denies to them the right to vote in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. It follows either that this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legitimately restored. Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally and constitutionally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution which deprives them of the right to have their vote for President and Vice-President, received and counted is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Congress has no more power to reject their votes than those of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union. It is worthy of remark that of the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion, were legally and constitutionally organized and restored to their rights prior to the 4th of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein, must be derived from the governments instituted before that period.—It clearly follows that all the State governments organized in those States under acts of Congress, for that purpose and under military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever, and in that view the votes cast in those States for President and Vice-President in pursuance of acts passed since the 4th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and could not while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance to the laws in force in the general States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction.

The President proceeds to argue that while the people of the Southern States were not in rebellion, some of the Northern States were in rebellion and that the protest for exclusion applies logically equally to New York and Virginia.

The message concludes: "If Congress were to provide by law that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted if cast for a candidate who differed in political sentiment with a majority of the two Houses, such would at once be condemned by the country as an unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpation of power. It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the Constitution any more authority for the passage of the joint resolution under consideration than for an enactment looking directly to the rejection of all votes.

Amendment to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

President Johnson suggests the following amendment of the constitution and urges their adoption:

The Presidential term to be six years. The States to be divided into equal districts, corresponding with the number of Representatives and Senators in Congress, and each district shall be entitled to one vote for President and Vice-President respectively. The person in each district receiving the highest number of votes from voters qualified to vote for members of the popular branch of the State Legislature, within said district, shall receive the vote of the district. The votes in the several districts to be certified to the Governors of States, to Senators in Congress from each State, and to the President of the Senate and Speakers of the House. The Federal Congress shall be in session the second Monday in October, 18—, and every sixth year thereafter, when the President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, shall open and count the votes, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes, shall be declared President and Vice-President. If no one has received a majority of the votes cast, a second election shall be ordered. In case a President is elected, but no Vice-President, the Senate to elect from the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes.

Neither the President or Vice-President to be eligible for a second term. In case of the death or removal of the President, the Vice-President to succeed to the office; in case of death or removal of Vice-President, the Secretary of State, then Secretary of Treasury, then Secretary of War, then the Secretary of Navy, then Secretary of Interior, the Post Master General, then Attorney General, who shall exercise the functions of the office, until the disabilities of predecessor is removed, or a new election held.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen electors of State Legislatures, and shall hold office for six years, each Senator having but one vote.

Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts to hold office 12 years, the President after the adoption of the proposed amendments to divide the Judges, now on the bench into three classes, whose terms shall expire the fourth, eighth and twelfth years, so that one-third of the new Judges shall be chosen every fourth year.

After quoting Gen. Jackson in support of his views and arguing that by the present system the will of a majority of the people is liable to be defeated in the choice of President; arguing in favor of the election of State Senators by the people instead of by State Legislature; and a limited instead of life tenure of Supreme Court Judges; and pointing out the interest which the Chief Justice and President now have in case of Presidential impeachment, the President closes as follows:

Time, observation and experience have confirmed these convictions, and as a matter of pblic duty, and with a deep sense of my constitutional obligations to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as I deem necessary and expedient, I submit the accompanying propositions and urge their adoption.

Is There Anything New Under the Sun?

The *Scientific American* of this week contains a notice of a barometer, or what it calls "a weather toy," supposed to have been the invention of a Bostonian. It is thus described.

"It consists of a miniature cottage, with two doors. At one of these stands a man, clad in such purple and fine linen as constitutes a Sunday-go-to-meeting garb in New England, while at the other appears a female arrayed in like apparel. The twain seem to watch the impending weather. If there are signs of rain, the man, with a noble bravery worthy of a better fate, steps boldly out of doors, while the woman shrinks into the cottage. But if the signs are favorable, the woman goes forth to shop and gossip while the man stays at home and tends house and baby. A thermometer forms part of the household of this institution."

This is very nearly an exact description of barometer in the possession of Colonel William Gompf, of this city, and which was made by his grandfather, on his mother's side, Mr. John Getz, seventy-five or eighty years ago, and which has been in the family ever since. It came into the possession of the Colonel about three years ago, and all who have seen it regarded it as a great curiosity. The house is about fourteen inches in height, being "two stories," and about ten inches wide. The figures standing on the opposite sides of a revolving pedestal, are of wood, and on the lower floor and about two and a half inches in height. When the weather is pleasant the figure representing a female appears immediately in front of the door—when raining, the man, clad in a cowl and robes, like the prophets of old, comes to the front and the woman retires. These movements are almost imperceptible. This morning when we examined it, the man was about half way out, indicating that there would be a change in the weather. These figures could be moved into any position, but they would immediately return to where they stood before being disturbed. But with the characteristic perversity of the sex, the woman persists in remaining out during a snow fall, as was witnessed during the past winter. As soon, however, as the snow changes to rain or sleet she retires, and the man comes out and buffets the pelting storm. Many of our "oldest inhabitants" are well acquainted with this toy, and a half century ago, when some of them were young men, they would consult it in regard to contemplated fishing or pleasure excursions. We believe it was never known to prophesy falsely. One winter, since in the possession of Col. Gompf, it was kept in his store room, where the temperature was equal, and the woman remained out "during the season." Many strangers from abroad have examined the barometor, and we have no doubt that some stray Boston Yankee happened to drop into Col. Grompf's and picked up the idea, and hence its introduction to the world at large.

CHEESE FACTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Asheville *News* that a cheese factory has been established at Elkville, which turns out about 250lb cheese daily. They milk 180 cows and employ 15 hands. Of these, three are females; two, as milkers only, and one in the vat room. The male employees are engaged, between the morning and evening milking hours, in various other duties on the farm.

About fifty hogs are kept "fat and flourishing" upon the whey from the vats.

The earning since 28th April—less than two months—has been $1,600.

In closing the article, the editor says, of the cheese:

"1st. Its cleanliness. Everything connected with its manufacture is scrupulously clean. No lady in the land is more cleanly or fastidious in her bread and pastry, than are Captain Edwards and his excellent lady in everything connected with their Cheese, so that none need fear 'eating dirt' in it.

2d. In quality. We profess to be a good judge of cheese, and we unhesitatingly pronounce the Elk Mountain cheese equal in every respect to any cheese we have ever tasted. And why should it not be? Captain Edwards is the best cheese maker that could be found in New York; the machinery used is the same as that used in the best Northern Factories: the process is identically the same, the pasturage is fully as good, and our cows yield as rich milk, while our climate is far superior.

We ask our Southern merchants to turn the current of their cheese money up this way, and we promise them they will be delighted with the change. The Company is now ready to fill all orders."

Raising Buckwheat.

This crop is regarded by many as a profitable one on land designed for wheat, in a two-fold way—as a means in retaining moisture, in attracting and conveying to the soil the manurial agencies floating in the atmosphere, and at the same time, furnishing as a result, a welcome portion of bread material for family consumption without detriment to the crop of winter wheat which is to succeed. Instead of letting the ground rest, as it is termed, in a fallowed state, it is made to furnish an extra crop counted as so much clear gain. It would be absurd to assume that a crop of anything, drawing nourishment from the soil, does not weaken, at all, its productive force unless it can be shown that with the draft made there is coupled a compensating power which serves to ballance the account. This restoring force is ascribed to buckwheat by many who have grown the article and watched the effect of the subsequent crop. On a certain occasion a field of ten acres—an old pasture—was summer fallowed quite early. It was a heavy clay soil, and after it had been turned over a couple of weeks, two acres of it were sown to buckwheat. It was well harrowed, in the direction of the furrows, and a very tolerable seed bed secured. The result was a good yield of buckwheat, while that of the winter variety, which followed, was one quarter better on the buckwheat ground than that on the portion which was allowed to rest and recuperate in fallow. The stolen crop seemed to give a liveliness and elasticity to the soil of the section used, which the fallow rest failed to impart to the remainder.

GLEANINGS.

The Chinese are said to have fed their stock on cotton seed meal for centuries past.

A kind of cattle census taken in Texas gives, in round numbers, five million head.

A western gardner asserts that the best kind of molasses can be manufactured from the water melon.

The shade trees in Paris number 148.000 covering about 7½ per cent of the city area. The elm prodominates.

David Reed of North Castle N. Y. obtained four hundred beans from one, last season. He wants to know who can beat his beans.

If you have bees, save a patch of ground for buckwheat for their pasture. If you have no bees, this grain will not come amiss in pancake times.

To remove a screw rusted in the wood, heat a poker red hot in the fire, and put it on the top of the screw; and you will get it out easier if you do it when it is warm.

Mr. J. Case writes to the *Weekly Press*: "Whitewash fruit trees with soft soap instead of lime. Lime is good in theory, but the soap much more so in practice."

Butter frequently comes into market made up of about equal portions of white and yellow. It looks bad and is not as marketable as it would be were each kind presented by itself.

To cure gapes in chickens, mix one-half a tea-spoon full of common sulphur with a little corn meal; wet it with water so as to make a thick paste, and force it down the chicken's throat.

To make ginger biscuit, mix one pound of flour, half a pound of fresh butter, half a pound of powdered loaf sugar, three-quarters of an ounce of ground ginger, two eggs; bake five minutes in a quick oven.

Cows make the richest butter when they first go to pasture in the spring; they produce the hardest butter when fed on dry food. Butter made during the fall is best for keeping. The town of Rennes, in Brittany, is noted for its peculiar butter; the milk of the previous evening is mixed with the warm morning milk, and the mixture allowed to stand for two or three hours, when the whole is churned.

An Englishman had a curiosity to watch a pair of birds, when feeding their young, for one hour. They went and returned continually, bringing a caterpillar each time. They brought at the rate of 500 per day.

A friend of ours visiting a neighbor, found him disabled from having a horse step upon his foot. Hobbling out of the stable, the sufferer explained how it happened. "I was standing here," said he, "and the horse brought his foot right down on mine." Our friend looked at the injured member, which was of the No. 14 pattern, and said very quietly, "Well, the horse must step *somewhare*."

A little girl four years old was recently called as a witness in a police court, and in answer to the question as to what became of little girls who tell falsehoods, she innocently replied, that they were sent to bed.

Legislature of North Carolina.

[Compiled from the Standard.]

SENATE.

TUESDAY, July 16, 1868.

Bill providing for filling vacancies which may occur in the offices provided in Art. 7 of the Constitution of the State, was considered in Committee of the Whole, who reported it back to the Senate, recommending its passage. The Senate adopted the report of the Committee, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, in order to be put on its third reading.

Bill in relation to provisional municipal officers was taken up, and passed second reading 23 to 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the bill in relation to the privy exemination of *femme coverts* was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, submitted a majority report from the committee on the contested election from Camden county, to the effect that inasmuch as the election of the present legislature was held under the reconstruction acts of Congress, the notice of 30 days from the contestant, as prescribed in chap. 52, revised code, was inoperative; and recommended that the special committee appointed on the case examine into the claim of the contestant and report at an early day.

Mr. Pou offered a minority report claiming that the law referred to in chap. 52, revised code, was one of the laws continued in force by the Constitution and should apply to the case under consideration; and therefore reported the matter back to the House without action.

Mr. Pou moved that the minority report be adopted.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, after remarks in opposition to the minority report, moved the previous question which was sustained.

The question being on the adoption of the minority report, Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The minority report was rejected.

The majority report was then adopted.

Mr. Downing called for the joint resolution declaring vacant the positions of such county officers as were banned by the Howard Amendment; and providing that said vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Governor.

Mr. Durham objected.

Mr. Downing moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of putting the resolution on its passage. Carried.

Mr. Seymour offered as a substitute for the resolution, a bill entitled "an act to provide for filling vacancies in county offices."

Mr. Seymour moved that the resolution and substitute be printed, and that they be considered on to-morrow immediately after the special order fixed at 11 o'clock. Carried.

The resolution by Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, providing for appointment of a committee of five to prepare and report a bill to protect the laboring classes of the State against proscription on account of political opinion, was read and adopted.

The resolution by Mr. Stilley to declare vacant the seats of those elected to the Legislature banned by the Howard Amendment, was, at the request of the mover, passed over.

The resolution requesting Congress to remove disabilities was read.

Mr. Seymour was of the opinion that the House should have nothing to do with the matter. Congress was the place for those men to go to, and not this House. He was unwilling to do for men what they were not willing to do for themselves. He should therefore vote against the resolution.

The resolution was then rejected.

The resolution by Mr. Bowman, instructing the Board of Education to report on or before the 15th of November next, a code of laws for the organization and maintenance of the system of the free public schools contemplated by the Constitution, was read and adopted.

The resolution by Mr. Gilbert, praying removal of disabilities of those citizens favorable to the reconstruction acts was read.

Mr. Durham opposed the resolution, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Messrs. Pou and Sinclair followed in some remarks, opposing the motion to postpone indefinitely, and also the resolution. Both of those gentlemen were in favor of seeing the people relieved from their political disabilities, and would support all proper measures looking to that end.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost.

Mr. Seymour moved that the resolution be postponed until Thursday next. Carried.

The bill by Mr. Sykes providing for the election of Congressmen on the third Monday in November, was read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1868.

By Mr. Rich; that on to-morrow or some subsequent day he would introduce a bill providing that persons not born on the soil of North Carolina, shall be considered as foreigners.

Mr. Hayes called up H. 44, a bill entitled an act in relation to provisional municipal officers. The bill passed a third reading, under suspension of rules, and was transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. Colgrove, Senate bill, No. 60.

Resolved, The House of Representatives concurring, That the Code Commissioners be requested to prepare rules for registration throughout the State and report as soon as practicable.

By Mr. Blythe, Senate bill No. 58.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill providing for a uniform system of valuing lands in this State.

Senate Bill, No. 48.—A bill for the protection of mechanics and other laborers.—Read second time.

Ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the Senate took up H. R. 32, a resolution allowing per diem to the members of the General Assembly elect banned by the Constitutional Amendment.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote. The motion did not prevail; yeas 9, nays 20.

The report of the joint committee on adjournment was taken up, and the following resolution reported by it was discussed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That this General Assembly adjourn on Monday, the 10th day of August next, if practicable, to meet on Tuesday, the 10th of November next.

Mr. Sweet amended by striking out all after practicable.

The House bill as amended was concurred in, and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Senate bill, No. 51 was adopted for the formation of the militia at an early day.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following resolutions asking concurrence of the Senate:

Whereas, the Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional district to select a site of a Penitentiary, therefore that this House does concur in the said resolution of the Senate, and order the appointment of a like committee to be a joint committee and ask that the Senate on their part will assent to a joint committee for the above named purpose.

The resolution was concurred in.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Seymour from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the following bills, with the recommendations annexed.

A bill providing for the attendance of witnesses in certain cases. A majority of the committee recommend its passage.

A bill preventing the distillation of corn. No necessity for its passage.

Senate bill, No. 26, "appointing Judges of the superior courts, clerks of superior courts, and chairmen of the board of county commissioners to take privy examination of *femme coverts* in the conveyance of real estate. Recommend its passage.

These several bills were placed on the calendar.

Mr. Stilley introduced a resolution, which (omitting the preamble) reads as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that no resolution or motion of the character above mentioned (the petitioning of Congress for the removal of political disabilities from various persons,) shall be entertained at all; that the same proceed to the discharge of its legitimate duties save time on the completion of important measures for the people, save money by saving time, leaving all political questions of either side to its own political organization.

Mr. Stilley said he offered the resolution for the benefit of the House and of the people of the State. The discussion incident to the introduction of the various motions and resolutions to petition Congress to remove disabilities only served to engender bitter feelings between the two political parties represented on the floor. Those two parties had each its own organization through which applications or petitions for the removal of disabilities could be made. For the sake, therefore, of harmony in the deliberations of the House, and as Congress was the pardoning power, he moved the suspension of the rules, for the sake of putting the resolution on its passage.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Durham opposed the adoption of the resolution, as it would abridge the right of members to offer petitions and other papers.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, favored the resolution for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Stilley. It was not the business of the Legislature to seek the removal of disabilities from citizens of the State. The two political parties could more effectually perform that work.

The Republicans would move for their friends, and the Democrats could move for theirs. He disliked to see the wheels of legislation clogged by the numerous propositions made on the subject in the House.

Mr. Seymour suggested that the resolution be deferred until to-morrow, that it might be considered in connection with the special order.

There being no objection, that course was pursued.

SPECIAL ORDER—ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The special order was the bill by Mr. Morris, preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill with a substitute for the first section.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the bill was made the special order at 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

The joint resolution by Mr. Downing to fill vacancies in county offices in certain cases was taken up.

The bill as amended then passed its third reading, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The following is the bill:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FILLING VACANCIES IN COUNTY OFFICES.

The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Immediately after their qualification the county commissioners of the State shall notify the various county officers to appear before them forthwith by a notice in writing, specifying the time and place for their appearance, to be examined touching their competency to hold office under the provisions of section three of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. Such commissioners shall at such time and place, or at any time thereafter examine such officers under oath, in regard to such competency, and are authorized to decide thereupon, and if they shall decide that any officer elect is incapable of filling his office by reason of his being under the ban of said amendment, and if such officer elect shall have been relieved by Congress from his disability, they shall forthwith certify such conduct to the Governor, giving notice thereof to such officers elect, except sheriffs and coroners.

SEC. 3. In case any county officer elect shall fail upon being notified as herein provided for, to appear before the County Commissioners, the Commissioners shall have power to examine, under oath, witnesses in regard to his competency and to decide thereupon with the same effect as if he were present.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall apply to Clerks of Superior Courts, *Provided, however*, That notice of the incompetency of any Clerk of such Court shall be sent to the Judge of the Superior Court for his district who shall fill the same.

SEC. 6. The County Commissioners shall have power for the purposes of this act to cause the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and punish for contempt in the same manner, and with the same effect as Judges of the Superior Court, *Provided*, That no power shall be given by this section to such commissioners to punish for contempt the officers elect.

SEC. 7. If any officer elect or witnesses examined under the provisions of this act shall wilfully and corruptly commit perjury on his oath or affirmation, he shall be subject to the same punishment as is provided by law in case of perjury committed in the trial of a suit or controversy in the courts of the State.

SEC. 8. In case a majority of the County commissioners are unable to qualify, those who have duly qualified shall have all the power given in this act.

SEC. 9. [illegible] and after its ratification.

The Senate, by message, informed the House of the passage of the bill on its third reading, entitled "an act in relation to the provisional municipal officers."

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the refusal by that body to concur in the resolution giving *per diem* to members banned by the Howard Amendment.

The Chair appointed as the committee to draft and report a bill preventing proscription of the laboring classes, &c., Messrs. Seymour, Justice of Rutherford, Durham, Cawthorn and Wilkie.

Mr. Ashworth, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill entitled "an Act to provide for a State police force." Ordered to be printed and made the special order on Friday next at 11 o'clock.

By Mr. Vest, a bill in relation to County Commissioners. Placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sinclair moved to reconsider the vote adopting the minority report on the Camden county contested election.

Mr. Ellis moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

By consent, Mr. Pou introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee are instructed to inquire and report to-morrow, if practicable, what legislation is necessary to provide for the issuing of marriage licenses.

No business was transacted in either House on Thursday, the 23rd, owing to the death of Senator Lorenzo D. Hall, which took place in Raleigh, suddenly. Eulogies on the deceased were pronounced and appropriate resolutions passed.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 17th, 1868.

Mr. Welker gave notice of the following bills:

A bill to limit the liabilities of sheriffs.

A bill to regulate the execution of public offenders.

Mr. Sweet offered a joint resolution authorizing the Treasurer of the State to negotiate a loan of one hundred thousand dollars for ninety days.

A motion to suspend the rules to put the resolution on its passage did not prevail.

A bill to change the time to list and collect the county and State taxes. Read second time and referred to the committee on Finance.

A resolution instructing the Boards of Education to prepare and report a plan and code of laws for the organization and government of public schools, was adopted and transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The following resolution, reported by the Joint Committee on *per diem* and mileage, was taken up:

Resolved, That the *per diem* and mileage for the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, members of both Houses and officers, be as follows:

President and Speaker	$10 00
Members of both Houses	7 00
Principal and Assistant Clerks	7 00
Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk	7 00
Doorkeeper	7 00
Pages	3 00

And that mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile each way be granted to the President and Speaker, and members of both Houses.

Mr. Sweat offered to amend by making the per diem of members of both Houses $6,00 per diem, Principal and Assistant Clerks $6,00 each, and Doorekeeper $6,00.

Mr. Robbins moved to amend the amendment by making the per diem of the President and Speaker $8; members $5; Clerks and Doorkeepers $5, mileage 10 cents.

After considerable debate the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Robbins, and it was rejected.

Mr. Cook offered to amend the amendment of Mr. Sweat by making the per diem of the President and Speaker at $10; Clerks $8 and $7; Members 4; Doorkeepers $6 and $5; Pages $2; mileage 20. Rejected.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by making the per diem of the President and Speaker of the House $12; Members and Clerks $8. Rejected.

Mr. Davis offered to amend by making the per diem of President and Speaker $8, Clerk $6, Members $6, Doorkeepers $5, and 20 cents per mile going to and returning by the most usual and nearest travelling route. Rejected.

Mr. Cook moved to amend by making the per diem of the President and Speaker $12. Rejected.

The resolution offered by the joint committee was rejected. Yeas 12. Nays 23.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Estes, from the Finance Committee reported back the following bills:

Bill to suspend the collection of taxes, for the year 1868. Recommend that it do not pass, as the Committee have drawn up a bill which embraces the object contemplated.

Bill in relation to the settlement of the public taxes. Recommend that it do not pass.

A bill, in accordance with a resolution of the House, to extend the time of collecting the taxes for the year 1868.

These bills were ordered to be placed on the calendar.

The question of adjournment came up but was postponed after some discussion till Wednesday.

By Mr. Seymour: A bill providing for the laying off the counties of the State into townships. Referred to committee on corporations.

By the same: A bill establishing special courts in Wilmington and Newbern. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By the same: A bill amending the act providing for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the Constitution.

After some explanation of the provisions of the act, Mr. Seymour moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill be put upon its passage. Carried.

The bill amends the second section of the act "to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected," &c., by providing that the amounts as the Board of Commissioners may think sufficient to cover all monies which may be paid him for use of the county as heretofore required to the county Trustee; and the Register of Deeds shall likewise give such bond as has been heretofore required by law of register for counties, and all bonds heretofore so taken are declared as by this act authorized, and in all respects valid. *Provided further*, That Justices of the Peace may also qualify before any Judge of the Superior Court, or Clerk of the Superior Court of their county.

Mr. Estes moved to amend by providing that Notary Publics shall qualify before the Clerks of the Superior Courts, which was accepted.

The bill as amended, then passed its several readings; was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Lasin, from the joint committee on per diem and milage, submitted a resolution providing for the per diem to be as follows: For the principal officers of the two Houses $10; for members $7; for clerks and other officers $7; and for pages $3. Mileage for officers and members 20 cents.

Mr. Seymour moved that the resolution be made the special order at 11 o'clock on Wednesday next. Carried.

As the hour for the special order had passed (which was an act providing for a State Police) on motion of Mr. Argo, the bill was made the special order at 12 o'clock on Wednesday next.

Senate bill appointing Clerks of Superior Courts to take privy examination of *feme coverts* in the conveyance of real estate, was taken up on its third reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 25.

Mr. Forkner, on the part of the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill entitled "a bill ratifying and confirming the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Railroad Company," reported the bill back to the Senate, and recommended its passage.

Also, a bill entitled "a bill to authorize the Air Line Railroad Company in South Carolina, to construct and operate its road within the limits of this State."

The committee report the bill back to the Senate with the following amendments, and recommend its passage:

1st. strike out from words "not South &c.," in 10th line of 1st section, to the word "Salisbury," in 11th line inclusive, and insert the words "at or near the town of Charlotte."

2d. At the end of section 1st, add the words "Provided, however, that the property of the Air Line Railroad shall not hereby be exempted from like taxation as other property in this State."

3d. In second section after the word "require" in the 11th line, strike out all to the end of the section. In the 4th section, strike out the words "its passage," and add the words "and after its ratification."

Bills of the following titles were introduced:

By Mr. Moore of Carteret, a bill entitled "A bill to amend section 2, 6, and 8, Chapter 120, Revised Code of N. C." Read first time.

By Mr. Welker, a bill to limit the liabilities of sheriffs. Read first time.

A bill to regulate capital executions. Read first time.

Mr. Osborne, a bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company. Read first time.

The President announced the following gentleman as the Senate branch of the committee to select a site for the penitentiary:

1st	Congressional Distaict,	Respass.
2nd	" "	Eppes.
3rd	" "	Beeman.
4th	" "	Burns.
5th	" "	Winstead.
6th	" "	Osborne.
7th	" "	Blythe.

The report of the committee of Internal Improvements, including a bill to authorize the Air Line Railroad Company in South Carolina, to construct and operate its road within the limits of the State, was taken up, and the report of the committee concurred in.

The bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the rules were suspended, and the bill placed on its third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Received a message from the Senate, informing the house that the President of that body had ratified the resolution requesting the Board of Education to report a plan of organization of the free public schools, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and ordered it to be sent to the Secretary of State.

The Senate by message, informed the House of the refusal to concur in the report of the joint committee upon per diem and milage.

The resolution providing for the employing of an additional clerk was rejected.

A resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions from and after Monday last.

Mr. Hodgin moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up Senate bill providing for filling vacancies occurring in offices provided for in Art. VII of the Constitution. Agreed to.

The bill then passed its several readings, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr Pou renewed the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the bill by Mr. Stevens, changing the length of time of notice in contested elections from 30 days to 10 days. Carried.

In the SENATE, on Monday, a number of resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred, but nothing of importance finally disposed of.

In the House of Representatives the resolution in regard to the employment of an assistant reading clerk was discussed.

The bill concerning the settlement of public taxes was lost on its second reading.

The bill regulating the times of holding the Superior Courts was under consideration.

Mr. Foster, by leave, introduced a bill to pay magistrates for services in civil cases. [Allows a fee of 50 cents for each warrent issued.]

Referred to committee on salaries and fees.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The State Government of Alabama was re-organized on the 13th inst. Hon. Wm. H. Smith was sworn in as Provinsial Governor. Both Houses of the Legislature assembled and passed the Amendment of the Constitution known as Article XIV. The next day the formal inauguration of Gov. Smith took place. His message is chiefly occupied with the subject of public education. In 1860, he said, 37,000 whites in Alabama could not read or write. The colored people were worse off. The necessity of educating the masses was then dwelt upon at length.

In the Georgia House of Representatives, on the 18th inst., all the members were declared eligible.

The Lousiana House of Representatives, by a strict party vote of 66 to 16, declared the member from Desoto, a white Democrat ineligible and seated his competitor, notwithstanding the majority of the Committee on Elections recommended a new election, if the member was decided to be ineligible.

The South Carolina Legislature, on the 14th inst., elected Thomas J. Robertson, U. S. Senator for the short term ending in 1871. The Senate, on the fifth ballot, elected F. A. Sawyer, a Collector of Internal Revenue for Charleston, U. S. Senator for the long term. The same day the Lieut.-Governor was inaugurated.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, has introduced into the United States Senate, a bill concerning the rights of married women, which gives them everything that the law can give them, except the privilege of voting. It provides that every married woman shall hold, enjoy, convey, devise and bequeath her property, make contracts, and sue and be sued in all matters relating to her property, precisely as if she were single. There is no reason why the bill should not pass. Just such a law has been in force in France for half a century, and one nearly as liberal in some States for twenty years, without doing any mischief, but, on the contrary, a great deal of good. It is time that every vestige of the feudalism of the dark ages, which went on the assumption that men's wives were their slaves, was done with. No decent man wants his wife to pay his debts out of her property, or to take that property for his own use without her consent, and Mr. Trumbull would merely enact what public opinion has already asserted.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

Agricultural Society.

We have been requested to give notice that a public meeting will be held at the Court-house, on Saturday the 8th of August, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society in this county.

A full attendance is respectfully solicited, as it seems to be the earnest wish of a large portion of the citizens of Forsyth County, to get the society fully under way at the earliest possible day. Great benefits are to be derived from associations of this kind, the importance of which we have endeavored to impress upon the minds of our readers through the columns of the *Press*.

Union Republican Mass Meeting.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of GRANT and COLFAX, the Union Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held at the Court House in Winston on Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1868.

All men who love the *Union*, and are for peace, law and order, and opposed to a renewal of the horrors of *Secession* and *Rebellion*, are earnestly invited to attend.

Able speakers from a distance will be here.

THE UNION MEN OF FORSYTH COUNTY.

July 28th, 1868.

Magistrates for Forsyth County.

The following is the list of Magistrates appointed by Gov. Holden, who hold office until the election by the people next fall:

John H Morris, Wm W Morris, Solomon A Miller, Philip Mack, Anderson Nicholson, Philip Kerner, T C Johnson, Caleb Idol, John Hedgecock, John Hasten, Hardin Haizlip, W A Harper, Wm R Griffith, Geo V Fulp, A Fogle, J P Crews, J C Crews, Jno Beeson, T T Best, Charles Atwood, Wm B Doub, Tandy Marshall, Elias Shaub, Ransom Phipps, A T Zevely, Peter E Light, O J Lehman, Smith Linville, Edmund Blum, John G Sides, Eli Weevil, Jacob Sell, Wm Spainhour, Robt L Walker, J S White, Martin Westmoreland, M V Warner, John B Vest, Wm M Vance, Jacob Tise, Solomon Teague, Solomon Tise, John W Shoaf, John D Tavis, Wm W Thornton, Thos Spach, David Smith, Z J Stafford, C D Sides, Tandy Kiser, N F Sullivan, Emanuel Perrill, V W Perry, James D Payne, Aquilla Pitts, C L Rights, J R Reed, G H Ranizar, [illegible], Sam'l Stoltz, W F Shultz, John H Shore, John H Stipe, James E Matthews, Wm McMillan, John P Nissen.

UNFORTUNATE.—It is unfortunate for the Democratic party, that Gen. Frank P. Blair wrote his *warlike* letter to Col. James O. Broadhead, on the eve of the New York Convention, which secured for him the nomination of the Vice Presidency, the second place in the nation. No doubt this letter contains Gen. Blair's *real* sentiments. It should be borne in mind that this letter was dated at Washington, June 30th, and the Democratic Convention, which nominated him for the Vice Presidency, was held on the 4th of July following.

We give the letter alluded to and the General's letter accepting the nomination. Many of the latter-day Democracy, who are opposed to the Republican nominees, disapprove of the Blair-Broadhead letter, because they regard it as *mischievous* in its tendency.

☞ Since the copious rains of last week, the growing crops have revived astonishingly, already, and if it continues seasonable, the corn crops in Western North Carolina will be very fair. The rains seem to have been general.

Watermelons and peaches are coming into market.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Western N. C. Railroad Company, held in this place on Thursday, the 23rd inst., was organized by appointing Chas. E. Shober, Chairman, Lynden Swaim and A. F. Pfohl, Secretaries. The following officers of the company were elected:

DIRECTORS.—E. Belo, H. W. Fries, E. A. Vogler, D. H. Starbuck, R. Gray, Wm. P. Henly, Chas. E. Shober, Thos. B. Keogh, and D. W. C. Benbow.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Joseph H. Stockton, John H. Hester and Lynden Swaim.

Subsequently the Directors elected the President, Secretary and Treasurer, as follows;

PRESIDENT.—E. Belo.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—R. L. Patterson.

There are twenty-eight millions of white people in the States.

Both Houses of Congress agreed to a recess until September.

There are said to be 35,000 head of cattle on the way from Texas to Northern markets.

Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The funding bill has passed both Houses.

The bill recognizing Mississippi, Virginia and Texas came up in the Senate today.

Mr. Buckley took the floor to argue it, when Mr. Conkling said it was useless to try to pass the bill, and, on his motion, it was tabled.

The Senate confirmed Gen. Rosecrans Minister to Mexico; also confirmed Enos D. Hody Associate Justice Supreme Court.

The House fillibustered on the tariff bill till adjournment.

Both Houses are adjourned to the third Monday in September.

All bills affecting the South, of an aggressive character, have failed.

The President called no special session of the Senate. This leaves many important offices vacant. The President was at the Capitol from half-past ten to 12 o'clock. All bills were signed except the funding bill, which, however, the President can sign any time within ten days.

Republican members of Congress have signed an aggreement that they will not be here in September, unless advised to come by Senator Morgan and representative Schenck, of the Congressional Republican Committee.

[illegible]LATURE ON TUESDAY.—No final [illegible] any important matter.

Organization of Military Districts.—The following change has been made in the organization and command of Military Districts and Geographical Departments:

First—The Second and Third Military Disiricts having ceased to exist, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida will constitute the Department of the South, General Meade to command, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

A special term of the U. S. District Court for the Cape Fear District will be held in Salisbury, on the first Monday in August, which will also sit as a court of Bankruptcy.

Tax on Spirits and Tobacco.

The act which recently passed the two Houses of Congress, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, contains several new provisions. Its extreme length forbids its publication in our paper, but we may take occasion soon to lay some of the most important sections before our readers;

As we have heretofore mentioned, the tax on distilled spirits is put at 50 cents for a gallon of proof liquor. An elaborate system has been adopted for the prevention of fraud by the evasion of this tax, but its details will be interesting only to large distillers, who make quantities of the article for sale.

The tax on *manufactured* chewing tobacco is thirty-two cents per pound; on smoking tobacco sixteen cents; on snuff thirty-two cents. A new mode has been adopted for the collection of this tax. This law requires that it shall be collected by stamps, which are to be put upon the packages before they leave the factory. The tobacco, however, can, as heretofore, be shipped either taxpaid or in bond, stamps being provided by the government to suit either emergency. The manufacturer can purchase the pay stamps and affix them to the packages, and thus provided they can be sent any where without restraint. Otherwise he can ship in bond, in which case the revenue officer affixes what is called a warehousing stamp, and the tax then follows the tobacco which has to be sent to a bonded warehouse.

Another regulation requires that each tobacco factory shall be registered and numbered, and the owner shall place his name in conspicuous letters upon his factory, and shall mark upon each package shipped by him his name and the number of his factory. Any manufactured tobacco, found outside of a factory or a bonded warehouse not tax paid, is forfeited to the government, and the offender is punishable with fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary.

There is an entirely new regulation in regard to dealers in leaf tobacco. Every dealer in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed $10,000 is to pay $25; and $2 for every $1,000 sales in excess of that amount. This applies to any one who sells leaf tobacco, which is not his own production or the production of his tenants, either for himself or on commission.

The President has approved the bill.

Danville Register.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.—Our readers will recollect that there was a bill before Congress to furnish 1000 stand of arms and two batteries, to each Congressional District in the Southern States, for the purpose of arming the *loyal* men. Quite a lengthy debate ensued upon the general point whether Congress should adjourn before the bill arming the *loyal* men in the South passed. Stokes, of Tennessee, and Deweese, of N. C., were particularly anxious that the arms should be voted, as some provision should be made for the protection of the *loyal* people.

Mr. Washburne yielded the floor to Mr. Boyden of N. C.

Mr. Boyden said: Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed at the condition of the country. It is proposed now to send arms to North Carolina, that the people may use them against each other. Great God! We cannot afford to fight each other. Keep away your arms; do nothing to irritate our people, but do everything in your power to assuage and heal the excitement there.

We want no arms. I warn the House that if arms are sent there we will be ruined. We cannot live there. If we need anything in the way of arms, in God's name send an army of the United States there; but do not arm neighbor against neighbor. There never was a more mischievous measure than this proposition to arm one class of our people against another.

Mr. B. was arrested by a point of order, and the colloquy went on.

Congress adjourned without passing the bill.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Colored Sunday School Celebration.

Last Sunday was a happy and never to be forgotten day in the Colored Sunday School here at Salem.

They welcomed their Superintendent again to their midst after an absence of nearly two months. The joy at his return was pure and unfeigned, and the emotions called forth on the occasion will be long remembered, the more so as the preparations for this demonstration though in progress for weeks, had been kept quite secret.

The Church had been tastefully decorated, and as he entered the door, the words "Welcome Home" in large letters of evergreen, above the pulpit, greeted his sight, and after taking his seat, the whole school joined in singing an *ode* arranged expressly for the occasion.

We welcome you, we welcome you,
Amidst our joyful band;
And oh! it fills our hearts with joy,
That in our midst you stand.
Full often during the hours now flown,
You've joined our happy ranks,
For kindest interest always shown,
Receive our warmest thanks.

We are glad, we are glad,
For 'tis an hour of glee,
We bless our God that once again,
Your cheering smiles we see;
And oh! in all our coming years,
As o'er the earth we roam,
This hour shall in our memories dwell,
And wake up thoughts of home.

Happy thoughts, happy thoughts,
Become this festal place;
Oh! may they linger like a charm,
That time cannot efface;
And as we glide along life's stream,
Or breast its angry spray,
May holy thoughts be ever ours,
Of this bright festive day.

The Sunday School, the Sunday School,
The place to us is dear,
We never can repay the debt,
For wisdom gathered here;
When you, and they, who kindly teach,
From earth have passed away,
May we your virtues emulate,
And meet in heavenly day.

Many were affected to tears, to witness the devotion of the school. It was sung with a heartiness that gave evidence of their genuine joy and welcome.

After the song, the Superintendent, *pro tem* (the eldest son of the Superintendent) opened the school in the usual manner, followed by another hymn; and then the different classes repeated some texts and passages of Scripture, which they had learned, and which had been adopted by them as words of encouragement; then the following beautiful ode was sung:

With joy we greet,
With smiles we meet,
Our patron kind to-day;
With joy sincere,
We meet him here,
On this most happy day.

Our joyous song,
Let us prolong,
In token of our love;
Raise high the strain,
For now again,
His kindness we shall prove.

And may she too,
So kind and true,
The partner of his care;
Her life sustained,
Her health regained,
His joys and sorrows share.

And may we all,
Who in this hall,
United raise our voice,
In happy strain,
When met again,
With him in heaven rejoice.

The bible class, which had been named in honor of the Superintendent, the E. A. Vogler class, then repeated a number of beautiful texts and the whole school joined in singing his favorite hymn:

"Jerusalem, my happy home, &c."

The Superintendent *pro tem*, after thanking the school for the attention and kindness they had shown him, surrendered his seat to the Superintendent, who addressed his school again after a lapse of weeks.—He told them the welcome they had given him, was so unexpected, that he had no language adequate to express his feelings, he could only say that from his full and overflowing heart, he thanked them all most heartily for their kindness and he would never forget it, although on his part he felt it was entirely unmerited.—[If he could have heard the "*No, no, not unmerited!*" which sprang from many hearts, and seen the tears of affection which welled up in many eyes, he would not think so.] He then gave them a sketch of his trip and invited the Rev. G. Clauder, of Bethlehem, Pa., who was present, to address the School.

Rev. Mr. Clauder responded with words of encouragement and admonition, which will never be forgotten by those present. This blind and aged servant of the Lord, exhorted all to increased faithfulness in their duty both as teachers and scholars, and after thanking the Superintendent for the invitation to be present, and the enjoyment and satisfaction there experienced, he turned, and in glowing, earnest language, stirred the heart of the young teacher who had so successfully filled the Superintendent's place.

After learning several new songs which had been procured by the Superintendent, the School was dismissed with the benediction.

It was a feast of fat things from the Lord, and a day never to be forgotten, and one which we are sure will not prove without a blessing to all who were present on the occasion.

The good which is done by this Sabbath School can never be known on earth; only in the Shining City can we realize the benefits of its influence and teachings. May all who there receive instructions, faithfully walk the narrow road, and once be stars in the "crown of rejoicing" of those who spend Sabbath after Sabbath, laboring for their eternal good.

May heaven bless the Superintendent and grant him to see the fruits of his labors even in this earthly vale, and when in the happy home, "Jerusalem above," may he meet all of that school, which he loves and which loves him so well.

ONE WHO ENJOYED IT.

Ohio will this year produce over $20,000,000 pounds of wool.

☞ The *Seymour-Blair* politicians, or Democrats, are continually finding fault with the Republican party, and never let an opportunity slip, since the nomination of the Republican Presidential ticket, particularly, to circulate charges and throw out insinuations, in hopes of damaging the prospects of the Republican candidates.

This is nothing more than could be expected in a political campaign, when usually considerable latitude is allowed to the press and political speakers, as a matter of course.

Below we give the letter of Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, which letter won for him the nomination.

Gen. Grant says, "let us have peace."—Gen. Blair says, "we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts."

Peace or war, which do you prefer?

The following is the letter of Gen. Frank P. Blair, to which we allude:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

Col. James O. Broadhead:

Dear Colonel:—In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest.

The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States, so long excluded, will have been admitted; negro suffrage established and the carpet baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts, the Radicals by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the government and the Constitution, and *that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.* The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife, to put the issue plainly to the country.

I repeat this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by carpet baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot.—These and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit—make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people *by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results.* It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value in the struggle.

Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Gen. Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is a copy of Gen. Blair's letter of acceptance of the democratic nomination for Vice President:

General George W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:—General:—I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States, by the National Democratic Convention, recently held in the city of New York.

I accept without hesitation, the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the convention.

I have fully read the resolutions adopted by the convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinion upon all of the questions which discriminate the great contending parties which have been freely expressed upon all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary, at this time to reiterate them. The issues upon which the

contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and never recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest.

The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in the defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union, have taken from the President the power vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury, and the great writ of right the *habeas corpus*— shields of safety for every citizen which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragments of Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race, have been attainted, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment or trial or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws and in defiance of the Constitutional prohibition, denying even to a full and legal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law.

The same usurping authority has substituted as electors, in place of men of our own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright through the management of Freedmens' Bureaus and the emissaries of conspirators in other States, and to complete the oppression, the military of the nation has been placed at their disposal, in order to make this barbarism supreme.

The military leader, under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the election of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people at the South fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte when freedom and her defenders expired under the sharp edge of the sword.

The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people condemning the reconstruction acts, already pronounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partizans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut and other States have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it.

If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed, although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the constitution.—The will of a fraction of a Congress, reinforced with its partizan emissaries sent to the South, and supported by the soldier, must stand against the will of the people and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution.—It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people. It is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court. It is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution.

This false construction of the vital principle of our government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction sway, and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored, and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war—is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpation of a fragment of a Congress. Asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers, this must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Harrison Stanley, (col.) lately an occupant of Salisbury jail, was killed at Wilkesboro' a few days since by a man named Gilreath. Gov. Holden has offered a reward of $400 for the murderer.

Masonic.

The following information, of a local nature, which we neglected to notice at the proper time, may prove interesting to some of our readers:

WINSTON LODGE, No. 167.—The following officers for this lodge have been elected for the ensuing year:

M. J. Bodenhamer—Worshipful Master.
Lee Hendrix—Senior Warden.
Jesse Riggs—Junior Warden.
Wm. Axum—Treasurer.
W. F. Swaim—Secretary.
Geo. M. Mathes—Senior Deacon.
Jerry Miller—Junior Deacon.
Ed. Spach—Tiler.

SALEM LODGE, U. D.—Upon application, the Grand Master has granted a dispensation for a Lodge in Salem, and appointed the following officers:

J. W. Hunter—W. M.
A. Minung—S. W.
C. S. Hauser—J. W.
H. W. Barrow—Treas.
A. F. Pfohl—Sec.
W. J. Cooper—S. D.
———J. D.
A. Fogle—Tiler.

STOKESBURG LODGE, No. 220.—The following officers were elected in this Lodge for the ensuing year:

Abraham Fulton—W. M.
Sterling Adams—S. W.
A. W. Price—J. W.
J. W. Cole—Treas.
Rufus Massy—Sec.
W. B. Vaughn—S. D.
J. M. Marshall—J. D.
Jos. Fulp—Tiler.

WELL SAID.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says: "We learn that *sometimes* one man in ten betters his condition by breaking up and going to the North-west or to California, but we think if he would use the same exertions here, and work as hard and deprive himself and family of the comforts and luxuries which he does in his new home, he would succeed as well if not better.

The fact is, too many are trying to live without cultivating the soil. All wealth and prosperity is derived from agriculture, and those who act on this idea, and use intelligence in their occupation, will thrive and prosper, while thousands who pursue a different course will become drones and paupers.

Here in North Carolina let us all go to work and aid in building up our agricultural interests. Instead of prefixing the word "Hon." to the name of office-holders, let us designate as Honorable and great those who make the best crops and raise the most cattle, hogs and sheep. The successful tiller of the soil is the only truly great man in this world, and he deserves to be honored accordingly."

TERRIBLE FLOOD AT BALTIMORE.—On the 24th inst., the city of Baltimore, and the adjacent country was visited with violent storms of rain, which lasted several hours, producing a most disastrous flood. The rain poured down in torrents from early in the morning, and about midday the water in Jones's falls, that delectable stream which passes directly through the city—rose with great rapidity, soon overflowing its walled banks, backing into numerous contiguous streets, and penetrating dwellings, stores and innumerable basements, creating great alarm, and damaging and sweeping off property, carrying away bridges, &c.

The flood at Ellicott City, Md., involved great destruction of life and property,—50 persons were drowned, 28 houses washed away, Flour and Cotton Mills destroyed.

Loss estimated at three million dollars.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 26.

There is a tremendous flood in the Lehigh Valley, sweeping away bridges, aqueducts, &c.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

There is a lady in New York who owns and runs a large wolesale harness and saddlery establishment on Pearl street. She transacts her own business, and is daily at the store. She has travelled extensively in this country and in Europe, and is said to be the "smartest woman in New York."

This season the Southern rice crop will probably reach sixty thousand barrels, or nine millions seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds of rough rice, against forty-five thousand barrels in 1867.

A man bathing in the Tallahatchie river, Florida, a few days since, struck a small box on the bottom. Being fished up and opened it was found to contain $7,000 in gold and $4,000 in Confederate scrip.

The statistics of cigar manufacture show that Great Britain and her colonies and the United States consume half the crop of the world and that Cuba produces one third of the whole supply of the world.

The funeral of an old woman who was buried recently in Jackson, Michigan, was attended by two of her sons from the House of Correction in Detroit, and a third from a State prison, all under guard.

The City of Boston has a debt of $8,947,530, with a valuation of the real estate situated in the consolidated city of $471,497,800. The city owns public grounds and squares worth $15,000,000.

A cargo of corn, measuring fifty three thousand bushels said to be the largest ever shipped from that city, left Chicago for Boffalo last week.

It costs $8,000 per annum to sweep and dust the British House of Commons.

The San Francisco Bulletin does not encourage mechanics to go to California where it says there is a sufficiency of the very best mechanics to be had at any time.

A ton of paper for collars is daily made at one mill in Pittsfield Mass.

The army worm has appeared in some counties in Alabama, and planters are much alarmed at the visit.

California is gaining by immigration from five hundred to six hundred persons weekly.

A hotel keeper in New York recently remarked: "I know that the South is being reconstructed, for there has been more tobacco spit on my carpet during the last three months than there was during the whole war."

There were 1142 deaths in New York last week. The highest number during any week in 1867 was 708.

A reverend gentleman of Montreal has been fined $100 dollars and damages for marrying a youth of 16 to a widow of 49.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—The Secretary of War has inaugurated a new policy regarding Southern Railroads. Many of these have been indebted to the Government for a long time on account of material purchased at the close of the war, and several of them, though able, have neglected to make payments. In all such cases it is in contemplation to appoint Government receivers to take full possession of such roads, and control and operate them till the debt is paid. Several roads have already been taken possession of in this manner, which is in accordance with the terms of the contracts entered into when the Government material was purchased. Those roads, which are really unable to pay, will be as leniently dealt with as justice to the Government will allow.

MARRIED:

In this county, on the 26th inst., by Rev. J. C. Patterson Mr. ANDREW TYSINGER to Miss ABIGAIL NIFONG.

In this place on the 28th inst., by Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson Mr. HARMON MILLER and Miss MARY WARNER, all of this county.

In this place on the 28th inst., by the Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. MILES EDWIN GRIFFITHS and Miss CAROLINE SPAUGH, all of this county.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., July 31, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 00 cts.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, $1 50
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 to 15
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 8
" " " quarters 4 to 5
" *Blackberries*, 7
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 75 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16⅔ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 50 to per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 75 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 93lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 4lb6

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6,00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10,00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,00

NOTICE

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county their taxes for the year 1868:

At Sides',	Monday Aug.	10
" Bethania,	Tuesday "	11
" Old Town,	Wedn'sday "	12
" Pfaff Town,	Thursday, "	13
" Blackburn' School-House,	Friday, "	14
" Stafford's,	Saturday "	15
" M. Steward's,	Monday, "	17
" Kernersville,	Tuesday, "	18
" Crim's ⋈ Roads,	Wedn'sday "	19
" Wm. A. Lowrie's,	Thursday, "	20
" Joseph Wagoner's,	Friday "	21
" Winston,	Saturday "	22
" Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Monday,	24

When it is expected the people will be prompt in attending and paying their taxes, as I must have all the taxes immediately.

The State and County Taxes for the year 1868 are 45 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

Having received the Tax Book from the Clerk, for the year 1868, I hold it ready for inspection. Any person knowing of property not listed is requested to inform me.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

July 10, 1868.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
That be kept in good running order.
Who want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hillside,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.
The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25–

ATTRACTIONS

AT

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35–tf

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building,* ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c. FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

ZEVELY'S

DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS,

Fancy Articles,

PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

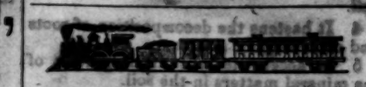
All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE WHEN THE BELL RINGS!!!



A FRESH OPENING OF

SUMMER GOODS.

PATTERSON & CO.,

are now receiving and offering for sale an unusually well selected stock of Goods, suitable for the season, consisting of CALICOES, of many styles and different prices,

De Laines, Printed Muslins,
Ginghams, Swiss Lawns, Nansook,
Challies, Brilliants, &c.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Dress Trimmings, Gloves and Hosiery.
Fur Hats,
Cassimere Hats,
Wool and Straw Hats.
Ladies' Leather Shoes,
Gaiters, Childrens' Shoes, Misses' Shoes.

DRUGS,

of all kinds usually kept in a Mercantile Establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Oils, Harrison's celebrated "Pure White Lead," equal to any in the Market.

HARDWARE,

of various kinds. Best Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c.
Carriage Springs and Axles.
Queens and Glass Ware.

SUGARS, different kinds.

COFFEES,

A new lot of our popular 25 cent Coffee, the best we have ever had.

Molasses,
Tanner's and Coal Oil,
Sole Leather, Salt,
Iron, Nails.

and hundreds of other articles,—all together comprising a complete

STOCK OF GOODS.

We are Agents for Cedar Falls Sheeting, Fries' Woolen Goods and Cotton Yarns.

☞ We especially invite Country Merchants to make their purchases of these and other Goods, from us.

We keep also for sale

Bacon, Flour and Wheat.

We solicit from our country friends the following articles of Barter—for which we pay the highest market prices:

DRIED FRUIT, of all kinds, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, FLAXSEED, BACON, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Our wagon-yard, which has proved such a convenience to our customers, is still open for their use, and an additional room has been prepared to accomodate all families detained over night in town.

We take this opportunity to again thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and promise our best endeavors in the future to retain their custom.

Give us a call.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1868.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's.)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35–6m.

Advantages of Under-Draining.

1 It prevents drought.
2 It furnishes an increased supply of atmospheric fertilizers.
3 It warms the lower portion of the soil.
4 It hastens the decomposition of roots and other organic matter.
5 It accelerates the disintegration of the mineral matters in the soil.
6 It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matter among the parts of the soil traversed by roots.
7 It improves the mechanical texture of the soil.
8 It causes the poisonous excrementitious matter of plants to be carried out of reach of their roots.
9 It prevents grasses from running out.
10 It enables us to deepen the surface soil, by removing excess of water.
11 It renders soil earlier in the spring.
12 It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.
13 It allows us to work sooner after rain,
14 It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the Fall.
15 It prevents the formation of *acetic* and other acids, which induce the growth of sorrell and similar weeds,
16 It hastens the decay of vegetable matters, and the finer combination of the earthy parts of the soil.
17 It prevents, in a great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil.
18 It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, &c., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, to be deposited among the absorbent parts of the soil, and given up to the necessities of plants.
19 It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is usual on heavy lands.
20 It prevents, in a great measure, grass and winter grains from being *winter killed*,—*Farmer's Magazine.*

Fruit Trees.

1 When fruit trees occupy the ground nothing else should—except very short grass.
2 Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.
3 There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.
4 Peach borers will not do much damage when stiff clay is heaped up round the tree a foot high.
5 Pear blight still puzzels the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.
6 If you don't know how to prune don't hire a man from the other side of the sea that knows less than you do.
7 Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a renter, and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.
8 A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and worth four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on till they are not worth anything.
9 Trim down not up.
10 Shorten in, not lengthen up.
11 If you had your arm cut off, you would feel it to your heart—a tree will not feel, but rot to the heart.
12 When anybody tells you of a gardener that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that he can be hired, dont believe a word of it, for there are none such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him, and if he had sense enough to understand the business, he will also have enoug to know this,

---

The way they weigh hogs in Kansas is as follows: They first tie the hog to one end of a rail, balance the rail on a fence with rocks tied to the other end, and then guess how much the rocks weigh,

"What are you doing with my microscope, George?"

"I've been shaving, father, and I want to see if there are any hairs in the lather."

If the storm of adversity whistles around you, whistle as bravely yourself; perhaps the two whistles may make melody.

Molasses! Molasses!!

NOW landing, Ex. Schooner "ALASKA," direct from Cardenas,

220 HOGSHEADS
30 TIERCES,
40 BARRELS,
} Sweet Cuba Molasses, In prime New Packag's

Selected especially for Summer Trade.

Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.

O. G. PARSLEY, & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 2w

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER FOR BOXES, &c.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

Every Man His Own Lawyer,
This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality,
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

Members of the Legislature.

SENATE.

First Senatorial District Elihu A White, Jos W Etheridge.
Second senatorial district Franklin G Martindale.
Third senatorial district John B Respes.
Fourth senatorial district William Barrow.
Fifth Senatorial district James W Beasley.
Sixth senatorial district Henry Epps.
Seventh senatorial district Napoleon B Bellamy.
Eighth senatorial district D J Rich.
Ninth senatorial district Joshua Barnes.
Tenth senatorial district William H S Sweet, W A Moore.
Eleventh senatorial district D D Colgrove.
Twelfth Senatorial district William A Allen.
Thirteenth senatorial district Edwin Legg, A H Galloway.
Fourteenth Senatorial district John W. Purdie.
Fifteenth senatorial district Orlin S Hays.
Sixteenth Senatorial district James S Harrington, L D Hall.
Seventeenth senatorial district J B Cook.
Eighteenth senatorial district Curtis H Brogden.
Nineteenth senatorial district Willie D Jones, R I Wynne.
Twentieth senatorial district John A Hyman.
Twenty-first senatorial district Charles S Winstead, R W Lassiter.
Twenty-second senatorial district Joshua Turner, Jr.
Twenty-third senatorial district Silas Burns.
Twenty-fourth senatorial district Bedford Brown.
Twenty-fifth senatorial district John M Lindsay.
Twenty-sixth senatorial district Emanuel Shoffner, G W Welker.
Twenty-seventh senatorial district Jehu H Davis.
Twenty-eighth senatorial district W B Richardson.
Twenty-ninth senatorial district P T Beeman.
Thirtieth senatorial district J W Osborne.
Thirty-first senatorial district Christopher Melchor.
Thirty-second senatorial district William M Robbins.
Thirty-third senatorial district P A Long.
Thirty-fourth senatorial district Peter A Wilson.
Thirty-fifth senatorial district Samuel Forkner.
Thirty-sixth senatorial district John H McLaughlin.
Thirty-seventh senatorial district Lawson A Mason.
Thirty-eighth senatorial district J B Eaves.
Thirty-ninth senatorial district Samuel P Smith.
Fortieth senatorial district James Blythe.
Forty-first senatorial district Edmund W Jones.
Forty-second senatorial district William M Moore.
Forty-third senatorial district W Levi Love.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County—John A Moore.
Alexander—R P Mathieson.
Alleghany—John L Smith.
Anson—D Ingram.
Ashe—Matthew Carson.
Beaufort—Hiram E Stilley.
Bertie—Parker D Robbins.
Bladen—P W Foster.
Brunswick—Benjamin D Morrill.
Buncombe—W G Chandler.
Burke—Samuel J Wilson.
Cabarrus—John P Gibson.
Caldwell—James J Harper.
Carteret—Joel Henry Davis, Jr.
Caswell—William Long, Philip Hodnett.
Catawba—James R Ellis.
Chatham—William T Gunter, James B Long.
Cherokee—J R Simons.
Chowan—Richard Clayton.
Clay—John O Hicks.
Cleveland—Plato Durham.
Columbus—Daniel P High.
Craven—Augustus S Seymour, A W Stevens, B W Morris.
Cumberland—John S Leary, Isham Sweat.
Currituck—Thomas J Humphries,
Davidson—Jabez Mendenhal, George Kinney.
Davie—James A Kelly.
Duplin—Isaac B Kelly, N E Armstrong.
Edgecombe—George Peck, Henry J Cherry.
Forsyth—John P Vest.
Franklin—James T Harris, John H. Williamson.
Gaston—Jonas Heffman.
Gates—John Gatling.
Granville—J W Ragland, J A Crawford, C Mayo.
Greene—Joseph Dixon.
Guilford—Stephen G. Horney, David Hodgin.
Halifax—John H Renfrow, W T Hays, Ivey Hutchings.
Harnett—Neill S Stuart.
Haywood—Walter Brown.
Henderson—W D Justus.
Hertford—Thomas Snipes.
Hyde—Thomas Farrow.
Iredell—T A Nicholson, George F Davidson.
Jackson—Joseph Keener.
Johnston—B R Hinnant, E W Pou.
Jones—L D Wilkie.
Lenoir—Wallace Amos.
Lincoln—A J Wiswall.
Macon—James L Robinson.
Madison—Nat Kelsey.
Martin—Jesse Smith.
McDowell—W W Gilbert.
Mecklenburg—R D Whitley, W W Grier.
Mitchell—Jacob W Bowman.
Montgomery—George A Graham.
Moore—Abel Kelly.
Nash—W W Boddie.
New Hanover—Joseph C Abbott, Llwellyn G Estes, George W Price, Jr.
Northampton—Roswell C Parker, Jno T Reynolds.
Onslow—Franklin Thompson.
Orange—John J Allison, Thomas M Argo.
Pasquotank—Thomes A Sikes.
Perpuimans—Jeptha White.
Person—Samuel J Barnett.
Pitt—Byron Lafflin, Richard Short.
Polk—Asberry Waldrop.
Randolph—E T Blair, Joel Ashworth.
Richmond—Richmond T Long.
Robeson—James Sinclair, Edward K Proctor.
Rockingham—Henry Barnes, D S Ellington.
Rowan—Joseph Hawkins, Isaac M Shaver.
Rutherford—James M Justice,
Sampson—John G Williams,
Stanly—Lafayette Green.
Stokes—W W McCanless.
Surry—A L Hendricks.
Transylvania—James W Clapton.
Tyrrell—Thomas J Jarvis.
Union—Hugh Downing.
Wake—Joseph W Holden, Stokes D Franklin, Fielding G Moring, James H Harris.
Warren—William Cawthorn, Richard Falkner.
Washington—James J Rea.
Watauga—Lewis B Banner.
Wayne—John T Pearson, John J Rhodes,
Wilkes—William B Siegrist.
Wilson—George W Stanton.
Yancey—David Proffitt.
Yadkin—T M Vestal.

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
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Feb. 20, 1868. 26-

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Feb. 7, 1868, 32-4